

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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CURTIS FIREBAUGH,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:12-cv-00242-MMD-WGC

ORDER

(Def.'s Motion to Dismiss – dkt. no. 21)

**I. SUMMARY**

Before the Court is Defendant United States of America's Motion to Dismiss (dkt. no. 21). For the reasons set forth below, the Motion is granted.

**II. BACKGROUND**

**A. Factual Background**

Plaintiff Curtis Firebaugh was an employee of Bertolini Trucking Company ("Bertolini") from September 2007 until his termination on January 9, 2008. (Dkt no. 1 ¶¶ 10, 16.) Bertolini is a commercial motor carrier with its principle place of business in California. (*Id.* ¶ 9.) Plaintiff alleges that he was terminated for: (1) refusing, during the period of mid-November 2007 to January 2008, to haul a trailer because it had an unsafe welded leaf spring; and (2) threatening to report the safety violation. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8, 11, 17.) He states that Bertolini management falsely claimed that he was terminated for refusing to take a drug test. (*Id.* ¶ 8.)

1 Plaintiff states that on November 29, 2007, Defendant Tim Vedder, an employee  
2 of Bertolini, instructed him to take a drug test that same day in Elko, Nevada. Plaintiff  
3 claims he would have exceeded his service hours had he driven to the testing facility  
4 and so instead took the test the next day, on November 30, 2007. (*Id.* ¶¶ 13, 14.) The  
5 drug test results were negative. (*Id.* ¶ 15.) Plaintiff continued to drive for approximately  
6 five weeks following the drug test until he was fired on or about January 9, 2008. (*Id.*  
7 ¶ 16.)

8 Plaintiff filed complaints with the United States Department of Labor/Occupational  
9 Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) on January 18, 2008, and with the United  
10 States Department of Transportation (“USDOT”) on January 19, 2008, regarding his  
11 termination from Bertolini. (*Id.* ¶¶ 18, 19.) The USDOT is tasked with, among other  
12 responsibilities, enforcing the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. (See dkt. no.  
13 21-1 at 1, 4.) As part of their enforcement work, the USDOT conducts investigations  
14 concerning compliance with these regulations. (See *id.* at 5.) Plaintiff stated that the  
15 USDOT investigated his Complaint in March 2008 but failed to confirm that the welded  
16 leaf spring on the trailer was unsafe. (Dkt. no. 1 ¶ 21.) USDOT determined that Bertolini  
17 appropriately terminated Plaintiff for refusing to take the November 29, 2007, drug test.  
18 (*Id.*) The parties disagree on the date that USDOT completed its investigation and  
19 informed Plaintiff of its decision. On May 7, 2010, OSHA completed its investigation and  
20 found that Plaintiff was terminated for threatening to report the condition of the trailer and  
21 not for refusing to take the drug test. (*Id.* ¶ 4.)

## 22 **B. Procedural History**

23 Plaintiff filed his Complaint on May 3, 2012, bringing a negligence claim against  
24 the United States and defamation claims against Brian Bertolini and Tim Vedder. (Dkt.  
25 no. 1.) Defendant United States filed its Answer on October 1, 2012 (dkt no. 14), and a  
26 Motion to Dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) on December 19,  
27 2012 (dkt no. 21).

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### 1      **III.      LEGAL STANDARD**

2            A Motion to Dismiss under Rule 12(b), such as the one at issue in this case,  
 3 cannot be filed after a responsive pleading. The rule states that “[a] motion asserting any  
 4 [12(b)] defenses must be made before pleading if a responsive pleading is allowed.”  
 5 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b). As Defendant has, however, provided evidence in support of its  
 6 Motion, the Court will construe the Motion to Dismiss as a Rule 56 motion for summary  
 7 judgment.

8            The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no  
 9 dispute as to the facts before the court. *Nw. Motorcycle Ass’n v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 18  
 10 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994). Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings,  
 11 the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits “show there is no  
 12 genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a  
 13 matter of law.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 330 (1986). An issue is “genuine”  
 14 if there is a sufficient evidentiary basis on which a reasonable fact-finder could find for  
 15 the nonmoving party and a dispute is “material” if it could affect the outcome of the suit  
 16 under the governing law. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248–49 (1986).  
 17 In evaluating a summary judgment motion, a court views all facts and draws all  
 18 inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Kaiser Cement Corp. v.*  
 19 *Fishbach & Moore, Inc.*, 793 F.2d 1100, 1103 (9th Cir. 1986).

### 20      **IV.      DISCUSSION**

21            Plaintiff alleges that the USDOT performed its investigation of his administrative  
 22 complaint negligently. (See dkt. no. 1 ¶¶ 33, 34.) He brings this claim under the Federal  
 23 Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”). The FTCA removes the United States’ sovereign immunity  
 24 from suits in tort for “‘injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death caused by the  
 25 negligent or wrongful act or omission’ of federal employees acting within the scope of  
 26 their employment.” *Levin v. United States*, 133 S. Ct. 1224, 1228 (2013) (quoting 28  
 27 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1)). The result of the FTCA is that the United States is liable “‘to the  
 28 same extent as a private individual under like circumstances,’ § 2674, under the law of

1 the place where the tort occurred, § 1346(b)(1), subject to enumerated exceptions to the  
2 immunity waiver, §§ 2680(a)-(n).” *Id.* As a threshold matter, therefore, the United States  
3 can only be subject to suit if a private individual, under the laws of their state, would be  
4 liable for the same alleged “negligent or wrongful act.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1).

5 The FTCA has no application here because the “negligent or wrongful act” at  
6 issue in this case, specifically the USDOT’s alleged negligent investigation of Plaintiff’s  
7 administrative complaint, has no analogue for private individuals. The USDOT is  
8 required to investigate complaints of substantial violations of the Federal Motor Carrier  
9 Safety Regulations. 49 C.F.R. § 386.12. Investigation into whether federal regulations  
10 are violated is a unique government function that private persons do not perform. See  
11 *Cortez v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, 585 F. Supp. 2d 1273, 1284  
12 (D.N.M. 2007) (“A public regulatory function such as processing and investigating  
13 discrimination charges is a uniquely governmental function that private persons are  
14 incapable of performing.”) (*citing United States v. Agronics, Inc.*, 164 F.3d 1343, 1345–  
15 46 (10th Cir. 1999).

16 Even if the Court held that the FTCA applied, this case would fall within the law’s  
17 discretionary function exception. The government is not liable for:

18 [a]ny claim based upon an act or omission of an employee of the  
19 Government exercising due care, in the execution of a statute or  
20 regulation, whether or not such statute or regulation be valid, or based  
21 upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a  
discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an  
employee of the Government, whether or not the discretion involved be  
abused.

22 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a). There is a two-part test for determining whether the discretionary  
23 function exception applies: (1) whether the challenged actions involve any element of  
24 judgment or choice; and (2) whether that judgment is of the kind that the discretionary  
25 function exception was designed to shield. *United States v. Gaubert*, 499 U.S. 315, 322–  
26 23 (1991).

27 The United States has satisfied both parts of the test. While the USDOT is obliged  
28 to conduct an investigation for substantial violations, its investigators have discretion

1 regarding how each investigation is conducted. (See dkt. no. 21 at 6.) The Ninth Circuit  
2 has held that the discretion deployed by agencies in conducting investigations satisfies  
3 prong 1. See, e.g., *Sabow v. United States*, 93 F.3d 1445, 1451-53 (9th Cir. 1996);  
4 *Vickers v. United States*, 228 F.3d 944, 951 (9th Cir. 2000). Additionally, investigations  
5 by federal agencies have been found to clearly involve the “considerations of social,  
6 economic, or political policy” that the exception is designed to shield. *In re Glacier Bay*,  
7 71 F.3d 1447, 1450 (9th Cir. 1995); see also *Sabow*, 93 F.3d at 1453–54. The  
8 investigation at issue in this case therefore falls within the discretionary function  
9 exception.

10 In sum, even viewing all facts and drawing all inferences in the light most  
11 favorable to Plaintiff, his claim against the United States does not fall within the FTCA.  
12 Even if the FTCA applies, the conduct about which he bases his claim falls within the  
13 discretionary function exception. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claim against the United States  
14 fails as matter of law.

## 15 **V. CONCLUSION**

16 The Court notes that the parties made several arguments and cited to several  
17 cases not discussed above. The Court has reviewed these arguments and cases and  
18 determines that they do not warrant discussion as they do not affect the outcome of the  
19 Motion.

20 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant’s Motion (dkt. no. 21) is  
21 GRANTED.

22 DATED THIS 9<sup>th</sup> day of August 2013.

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26 MIRANDA M. DU  
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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